

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

8,087

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1973

Established 1887

WEATHER—PARIS: Temp. 59-64 (53-57). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 61-68 (54-61).  
NEW YORK: Temp. 61-68 (54-61). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 61-68 (54-61).  
LONDON: Temp. 59-64 (53-57). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 61-68 (54-61).  
TOKYO: Temp. 61-68 (54-61). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 61-68 (54-61).  
SYDNEY: Temp. 61-68 (54-61). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 61-68 (54-61).  
MOSCOW: Temp. 61-68 (54-61). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 61-68 (54-61).  
Additional weather—page 2.



Lebanese Army personnel carrier and tank patrolling outside Beirut during the heavy fighting.

## Nixon Review of World Affairs Warns Gain on Truce Violations by Hanoi

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—President Richard Nixon today warned that the United States risks renewed war if Hanoi violates the truce in Vietnam.

In this, his fourth and strongest warning about Communist violations of the truce, Mr. Nixon portrayed American tolerance as having been strained to the breaking point. He said Hanoi now has two choices—the "peaceful option" of adhering to the Jan. 27 pact to achieve a lasting peace, or "pressure" and "aggression" that would "risk revived confrontation with us."

The 33-page report, officially titled "United States Foreign Policy for the 1970s—Shaping a Durable Peace," contains sections on China, the Soviet Union, Europe and the Atlantic alliance, Indochina, South Asia, Japan and other Asian areas and the Pacific, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, international economic policy, defense policy, arms control, the United Nations and "the global challenges of peace."

Among the message's major points: The dramatic improvement of U.S. relations with China should continue, although there will be continuing frictions over ideology and views of history. A measure of the improvement in Washington-Peking ties was seen in the fact that of the 11 pages devoted to the Chinese, only one paragraph—of 69 words—dealt with the Nationalist regime, which the United States recognizes diplomatically. And that reference did not use the Nationalist government's formal title, the Republic of China, but referred to it merely as Taiwan.

Iceland, May 31 and June 1

## French Summit Date Set; on Nixon's Fall Itinerary

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—The White House announced today that the forthcoming summit of President Nixon and French President Georges Pompidou will be held in Iceland in June.

The communiqué endorsed portions of the Nixon administration's call, voiced by presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger on April 23, for "a new era of creativity" in the Western alliance. But the communiqué was noticeably silent, at Mr. Brandt's insistence, on Mr. Kissinger's assertion that "the political, military and economic issues in Atlantic relations" are "interrelated."

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## House Panel Rejects Move To Halt Cambodia War Funds

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—A move to block further spending for continuing U.S. military operations in Cambodia was defeated today by the House Appropriations Committee.

The committee, by a vote of 31 to 14, rejected an amendment sponsored by Rep. Joseph D. Addabbo, D-N.Y., which would have cut \$430 million for use in Cambodia operations from a 1973 supplemental appropriations bill for the Defense Department.

The bill had the strong support of the new House Democratic Policy Committee.

The committee also rejected a motion by Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., which would have barred the use of any funds for military operations in Cambodia.

It also raised the possibility that President Nixon and his aides would hold a "super summit" to a solution to trade differences.

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## Thrust From Syria Reported Lebanese Jets Rocket, Strafe Guerrillas as Fighting Resumes

BEIRUT, May 3.—The Lebanese armed forces bombed Palestinian guerrillas with jet aircraft and employed tanks today as heavy fighting continued in this capital for the second day despite cease-fire announcements.

A Defense Ministry communiqué reported scores of engagements here and in the interior as guerrillas ambushed police stations, ran roadblocks, tried to cut major highways and took to high buildings as snipers.

Two Lebanese Air Force jets rocketed and machine-gunned guerrillas who advanced on army defenses around the Beirut International Airport late in the afternoon. Earlier, the guerrillas had battled with tanks around the Shatila and Burj-al-Brajneh refugee camps.



**We in Lebanon have more than 300,000 Palestinians... They are more than welcome, because this is our duty. But no Lebanese will accept an occupation army in Lebanon.**

—Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh

racks along the road to Damascus. All these incidents, which began shortly after dawn and continued throughout the day, were in violation of a cease-fire agreement reached late last night between Yasser Arafat, the guerrilla commander, and Amin Hafez, Lebanon's premier.

At a cabinet meeting this morning, President Suleiman Franjeh said in a statement later broadcast by Beirut radio: "We in Lebanon have more than 300,000 Palestinians... They are more than welcome, because this is our duty. But no Lebanese will accept an occupation army in Lebanon."

● Arafat struggles to preserve guerrilla movement.

Since the army reported 12 killed and 40 wounded yesterday, the new figures meant it lost two killed and 11 wounded today.

The guerrillas were driven back from the road into low hills overlooking the Mediterranean where they fired rockets and automatic weapons from strongly built stone houses and a monastery.

The resumption of fighting was triggered by an ambush this morning in which guerrillas opened fire during the change of guard at the Sayyar police barracks. Three guerrillas were killed and seven wounded.

Meanwhile, units of the Palestine Liberation Army—the regular Palestinian forces—based in Syria were moving toward the Lebanese border tonight, usually reliable sources said here.

Unconfirmed reports said that some units already had entered Lebanon and had clashed with Lebanese troops.

The troops were identified as members of the Yarmouk Brigade—one of the four brigades that make up the estimated 10,000-man force.

At 5:30 p.m., a Defense Ministry communiqué said army casualties for the two days of conflict were 14 killed, including one officer, and 51 wounded, including four officers.

● The United States and the Soviet Union have taken the "essential first step in freeing" themselves from cold-war constraints.

Agreements are possible on limitation of offensive nuclear weapons, on trade, troop cuts in Europe and efforts to solve the Middle East conflict.

Western Europe must realize that its otherwise-welcome drive for economic regionalism cannot be at the expense of the American trade position.

While "the United States will never compromise the security of Europe or the interests of our allies," the Atlantic alliance should seek a "lasting solution" this year to the U.S. balance-of-payments problem in relation to the retention of American military forces in Europe.

● The message said that "as a general principle" Washington's "balance-of-payments consequences from stationing U.S. forces in Europe... [should] not be substantially different from those of maintaining the same forces in the United States." The message pledged that U.S. troops will not be withdrawn from Europe in a unilateral troop reduction.

● The inevitable recovery of Japan's immense economic strength—means that there will be a new Washington-Tokyo relationship.

● To "underscore" our deep interest in Latin America, President Nixon plans "to make at least one visit to Latin America this year."

● The Nixon administration will work for international trade (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## GOP Sabotage Reportedly Designed To Gain Nomination for McGovern

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, May 3 (NYT).

Government investigators say they now have evidence that Republican sabotage and espionage efforts in the election campaign last year were far more widespread than was previously known and were designed to help Sen. George S. McGovern win the Democratic nomination for president.

Republicans viewed Sen. McGovern of South Dakota, the eventual nominee, as the weakest candidate President Nixon could face, the investigators said. They added that there was no way of determining how much overall impact the major Republican intelligence effort, organized at a cost not yet fully estimated, had upon the 1972 primaries.

The investigators said that the espionage program, initially authorized by H.R. Haldeman, the White House chief of staff, who resigned Monday, included at its peak three networks of agents controlled by the White House and the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

The federal investigators said they had confirmed that at least some allegations about Republican disruption voiced last year by Democratic candidates were substantially correct.

These sources said there is evidence that a Nixon supporter was infiltrated into the campaign offices of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, in early 1972. Once there, he intercepted a variety of confidential documents that were subsequently leaked to the press.

The basic Republican strategy was worked out in early 1971, investigators said, when President Nixon was running behind Sen. Muskie in public opinion polls. The Harris survey, for example, showed that by early May, 1971, Sen. Muskie had a 47-to-39 percent lead over the President, an increase of 3 percentage points in three months.

The investigators emphasized that there is no evidence that Republican leaders had held a formal meeting at the White House or elsewhere in which they discussed plans to defeat Sen. Muskie so as to increase the chances of Sen. McGovern.

"Nonetheless," a source said, "there was a definite strategy worked out before the election. They tried to make sure that the Democrats nominated their weakest candidate."

"The Republicans had people in all of the campaigns," one investigator said, "but not at high levels. They had little people nobody would suspect."

"They started playing tricks with the crowd goal of heavily influencing the nomination of the Democratic candidate," he said. Intelligence operations are commonplace in political campaigns and usually include efforts to collect all published information (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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## Bugging in Pentagon Papers Probe

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP).

The Nixon administration tapped the telephones of at least two newspaper reporters in 1971 as part of the investigation reportedly ordered by President Nixon into the leak of the Pentagon papers to the press, according to two highly placed sources in the executive branch.

The wiretapping was supervised by Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy, who were then working in the White House, and it was authorized by John N. Mitchell while he was attorney general, one of the sources said.

In this electronic surveillance, according to the same source, Hunt and Liddy supervised an independent team, or so-called "vigilante squad" of wiretappers not employed by the FBI—the agency that normally performs legal wiretapping.

That source named two reporters of The New York Times, which published the Pentagon papers in June, 1971, as among those whose phones were tapped. Another source confirmed that telephones of Times reporters were tapped but could not identify those placed under surveillance.

It is unclear whether the wiretapping was legal. The attorney general has power to order electronic surveillance without a court order in cases of national security involving "foreign" subversives.

Both sources said that the White House conducted earlier wiretaps of other reporters in investigating leaks of information about the strategic arms limitation talks.

The office or home telephones of at least 10 White House staff members also were tapped in the course of investigations into news leaks, the sources said.

In late 1971 or early 1972, it was decided at a Nixon campaign strategy meeting that some members of the same vigilante squad responsible for the Pentagon papers wiretapping would be used to wiretap the telephones of Democratic presidential candidates, according to one of the sources.

Although the activities of the squad were authorized by then Attorney General Mitchell, the source said, they were more closely supervised by Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian, who later became the political coordinator of the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

According to the sources, the wiretapping in the Pentagon papers case began shortly after the Times started publication of the classified history of the Vietnam war. The Times had obtained the documents from Daniel Ellsberg, the former Defense Department analyst now on trial in Los Angeles.

At the time, a White House team known as "the plumbers" (because it was their mission to trace leaks), was attempting to determine how the Times had obtained the papers.

That project, which was under the direction of former presidential special counsel Charles Colson and of John Ehrlichman, then Mr. Nixon's principal deputy for domestic affairs, was undertaken on orders of the President, according to a statement given to the FBI last week by Mr. Ehrlichman.

Ehrlichman's statement, according to Mr. Ehrlichman, Hunt and Liddy broke into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, after which, Mr. Ehrlichman said, he told them "not to do it again."

The statement by Mr. Ehrlichman, who resigned from his White House job Monday, makes no mention of the wiretapping conducted during the Pentagon papers probe.

According to the Post's sources, all records relating to the activities of the vigilante squad that conducted that wiretapping have been destroyed.

Only six to eight persons had firsthand knowledge of the squad's activities, according to one source.

Hunt's and Liddy's work was supervised by David Young, a former staff member of the National Security Council. Mr. Young resigned from the council staff about three weeks ago without explanation.

Prices Rise 0.3% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 3 (NYT)—Wholesale prices for food in the United States fell in April for the first time in six months, but the drop was offset by a sharp increase in prices for industrial products, the government said today.

A 2.9 percent drop in wholesale meat prices led the decline in the food sector, while prices of industrial goods rose 1.4 percent, carrying the overall change in wholesale prices to a 0.3 percent increase for the month.

Details Page 7.

● The Nixon administration will work for international trade (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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## Arafat Battles to Save Movement

BEIRUT, May 3 (AP)—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat is a man running hard to stay in the same place.

Once on his way to becoming a Middle East folk hero, the stubby-bearded commando chief today shuttles from crisis to crisis—the latest one the bloody street clashes in Beirut between guerrillas and Lebanese troops.

In recent months Mr. Arafat has had to resolve differences within the Palestinian movement and with Arab regimes that stemmed from extremist Black September attacks.

The Israeli commando raid into Beirut last month, in which three of his top aides were killed, was another heavy blow.

Now the crisis with Lebanese authorities, precipitated by the raid, threatens the guerrillas' presence in the last Arab country where they have relative freedom.

### Cease-Fire Negotiations

Mr. Arafat, 43, looked haggard in Beirut's Makassed Hospital last night as he negotiated a cease-fire by telephone and then in person with the new Lebanese premier, Amin Hafez, and military officers.

He was not wearing his checkered red-and-white Arab head-dress, called a kuffiyeh, which hides a bald patch incongruous with the image of a guerrilla leader. The dark glasses he affects night and day also were missing.

For Mr. Arafat the tense negotiations with the Lebanese must have been reminiscent of the dark days in Jordan in September, 1970, when a bloody defeat at the hands of King Hussein's troops signaled the start of the guerrilla movement's decline in the Middle East.

His Arab guerrilla movement had fired the imagination and nationalism of tens of thousands of homeless Palestinians and millions of other Arabs who saw it as the only hope for recovery from humiliating defeat by the Israelis in the June, 1967, war.

"We are not alone," Mr. Arafat once said. "If the Arab governments isolate us, the Arab people are with us, because we symbolize their aspirations."

"Those who agree to peaceful settlement commit only them-



Yasser Arafat

selves. As for the Palestinians, they have taken an irrevocable vow. They have begun their real war, the war for recovering their honor and every part of Palestine from the Sea of Galilee to Sinai."

### Heady Words

Heady words for a man of obscure origin who with a few hundred men founded el-Fatah,

now the largest guerrilla group, with more than 20,000 members and at least \$150 million, much of it from oil-rich Arab governments, at its disposal.

Soft-spoken and self-effacing, Mr. Arafat has often turned aside questions about himself, saying, "Please, no personality cults."

Born in Jerusalem in 1929, Mr. Arafat is believed to have grown up in an area near the Wailing Wall that has been partly bulldozed by the Israelis.

After the first Israel-Arab war in 1948, the family, variously described as working class or noble, moved to Gaza. Mr. Arafat later went to Cairo University and obtained an engineering degree. He was elected president of the Palestine Students' Federation.

He set up a contracting business in Kuwait, which he later abandoned to return to Cairo's military officers' school, where he specialized in explosives. He became a combatant in the 1956 Suez war.

In the years after Suez, Mr. Arafat studied the Cuban and Algerian revolutionary movements and began building cells, recruiting Palestinians who had become members of the secret Muslim Brotherhood. El Fatah's first raid was a sabotage attack on an Israeli pumping station in 1964.

## Lebanese Jets Rocket, Strafe Guerrillas as Battle Resumes

(Continued from Page 1)

gendarmerie barracks and a telephone building with grenades and machine guns.

The apparent inability of Mr. Arafat to enforce the cease-fire among the various guerrilla organizations suggested to some diplomatic observers that internal divisions among the Palestinian fighters were undermining discipline.

Although the Lebanese Army was hitting hard at the guerrillas, there was no attempt to force entry into the heavily populated camps, and the order given the Lebanese troops was to fire only on belligerents.

Thousands of refugee families streamed out of the sites to camp out in the hills or find shelter with friends or relatives who live in the city.

### Curfew Lifted 3 Hours

The curfew imposed on this capital of 500,000 inhabitants last night was lifted for two hours this morning. Stores were filled with housewives buying food and other supplies.

With the thud of cannon fire and the rattle of automatic weapons heard intermittently throughout the day, people stayed off the streets. But they came out on balconies to watch the jet fighters streak overhead.

Public opinion was becoming increasingly hostile toward the guerrillas as some Lebanese sectors as the fighting continued.

On the road to Byblos, where army soldiers were exchanging fire with the guerrillas at the Dbyeh Camp, a Palestinian prisoner was brought in. He was wearing a green shirt and pants, and was barefoot. He had a copy of the "Little Red Book" quotations from Mao Tse-tung in Arabic, and a booklet issued by

the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, one of the main guerrilla groups.

A Lebanese captain barking orders into a field telephone ordered the prisoner to lie on the ground. A Lebanese in civilian clothes came up and kicked the Palestinian. The prisoner writhed in pain.

### Filthy Savages

"These are filthy savages," the man shouted. "If we had our way we would kill them all."

The man identified himself as a member of the militias of the rightist, predominantly Christian Kataeb, or Phalangie party. He said the militias represented 7,000 armed men.

"We have given these Palestinians a home, food and a chance to work, but they want to change our good system and make Lebanon Communist," he said.

"We are armed and if the army will not put an end to this, we will," the man said.

Lebanon's population of 2,500,000 persons is almost evenly divided between Christians and Muslims. The Christian population, which is economically better off, is not as sympathetic to the Palestinian guerrillas as are the Muslims, who give the Palestinians considerable support.

Meanwhile, Premier Amin Hafez announced tonight that he had postponed a decision to tender his government's resignation because of "positive developments" in the confrontation between the Lebanese Army and the Palestinian guerrillas.

He told reporters, after going to the presidential palace, that he would decide tomorrow whether to resign.

The Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram reported tonight that the Palestinian guerrilla leadership had asked President Anwar Sadat to intervene to end the fighting in Lebanon.

## Sweden Admits It Has Secret Spy Network

STOCKHOLM, May 3 (UPI)—A leftist magazine said yesterday that Sweden has a top-secret intelligence service which cooperates closely with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Israeli espionage network.

Defense Minister Sven Andersson last night confirmed the report by the news magazine Frihetstidningen but disclaimed charges that the organization has carried out several murders and burglaries in foreign embassies to gather documents. He indicated that the service operated here and abroad.

Mr. Andersson said the organization's activities are carried out in accordance with Swedish law, but admitted that the government does not know the organization "in detail."

"The organization works under the Swedish supreme command. The government exercises the control. We are concerned with receiving information about the results of its activities. In detail, the government does not know the organization," Mr. Andersson told a Swedish Broadcasting Corp. interviewer.

The confirmation came as a surprise, as Sweden is known to have only three legal intelligence branches, which are not supposed to send spies abroad.

## U.S. Journalist Dead in Italy

ISCHIA, Italy, May 3 (UPI)—Police found the body of an American artist and newspaperman in his home on this Mediterranean resort island today, authorities said.

They identified the man as William Kimmel, 37, originally of Baltimore but a resident of Italy for the last six years. Mr. Kimmel had suffered cuts on his head, feet and shoulders.

Mr. Kimmel had an apartment on this resort island 18 miles west of the mainland near Naples since 1967. He worked in Rome as a copy editor for the Rome Daily American.



WATERGATE FIGURES—Former presidential aides John Ehrlichman (second from right) and H.R. Haldeman (second from left) arrive at U.S. District Court in Washington Thursday to meet with federal prosecutor. At left is their attorney, John Wilson, and at right is Frank Strickler, who is an associate of Mr. Wilson.

## Nixon Review of World Issues Summit Date Stresses Peace in Indochina Set by Nixon, Pompidou

(Continued from Page 1)

and monetary regions, said the economic and political development of Africa, pursue a rational military policy that will bring about a peaceful world without sacrificing U.S. security or American defense commitments.

Kissinger Influence

The mark of national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger was evident all through the report, particularly in its theme of the interdependence of the various world problems and solutions.

This was most apparent in the message's linking of a Vietnam settlement to a meaningful and lasting improvement of dealings between the United States and the Communist powers.

"If the flames of conflict flare up again," the message said, "there will be the danger of another war and a threat to the improvement of relations among the major world powers."

Administration sources said that this was a direct reference to China and more particularly to the Soviet Union. In this regard, the President said: "There can be no reasonable justification for sending Hanoi large arms shipments."

A military buildup would raise questions not only about Hanoi's intentions, but also about the motivations of the suppliers.

Mr. Kissinger, briefing newsmen on the Nixon message, said today that some arms have been shipped from Russia and China to North Vietnam, and the significance of this is under study.

He also said that "the situation in Indochina and all its aspects will be raised in Moscow" when he visits the Soviet capital beginning tomorrow.

"There cannot be a global structure of peace while conflict persists in Indochina," Mr. Nixon stated in his message.

"Compliance with the cease-fire pact has been spotty and substantial fighting continues," he said.

But he went on, "the most ominous aspect of the situation to date has been the continued infiltration of North Vietnamese troops in violation of the agreement." Hanoi "has also continued its military activities in Laos and Cambodia," he said.

"It Must Cease"

Whether this is a prelude to another offensive is not clear, according to Mr. Nixon, who added:

"What is clear is that it must cease. We have told Hanoi privately and publicly that we will not tolerate violations of the agreement."

Portraying the two choices of conduct available to Hanoi, Mr. Nixon said: "The first is to exploit the Vietnam agreement and press its objectives in Indochina. In this case it would continue to infiltrate men and material into South Vietnam, keep its forces in Laos and Cambodia and, through pressure or outright attack, renew its aggression against our friends."

By picking this path, the President stated, Hanoi "would endanger the hard-won gains for peace in Indochina. It would risk revived confrontation with us."

This was the plainest language Mr. Nixon has used in dealing with North Vietnam since the war was supposed to have ended more than three months ago.

In his three previous warnings

the President was more veiled, talking in terms of Hanoi learning from history that his statements should not be disregarded lightly.

Mr. Nixon said that although the United States feels that the end is near for the grace period in which violations can be excused as the expected aftermath of a dirty war, Hanoi can still retrieve the situation.

"The second course is for North Vietnam to pursue its objectives peacefully," he said, with total observance of the truce pact, including a full accounting of missing American servicemen and the removal from Laos and Cambodia of all North Vietnamese troops.

"If North Vietnam chooses the peaceful option, the United States remains committed to better relations," the President declared. Such a commitment, he said, includes U.S. provision of economic aid.

Mr. Nixon declared that Hanoi must choose "the peaceful option" if a lasting peace is to be established in Indochina.

Mr. Nixon said that efforts to continue the improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations "will take patience, hard work and perseverance to translate our broad understandings into concrete results."

"If we can do this, the United States and the Soviet Union can move from coexistence to brotherhood and make an unparalleled contribution to world peace," the President added.

On forming new U.S. ties with prosperous Japan, Mr. Nixon said: "It will require a conscious effort of political will not to make the key decisions according to short-term economic or political advantage. This is more than a problem of bureaucratic management; it is a test of statesmanship."

To achieve "conditions of peace" in the Middle East, the President said, the United States will work realistically for a negotiated Arab-Israeli settlement and for a recognition by Moscow of the need for restraint and the "avoidance of confrontation" that underlies American-Soviet relations.

U.S. Forces Needed

Once again, the United States and West Germany expressed their "solidarity of interests in security and defense in Europe," reiterating the need for "an adequate presence of U.S. forces in Europe."

U.S. officials said today that the Nixon-Pompidou meeting is being held outside of the United States for reasons of protocol. But it is known that Mr. Pompidou refused to come back to the United States because of abuse he and his wife received at the hands of pro-Israel demonstrators in Chicago in 1970. The demonstrators were protesting the sale of French Mirage jets to Libya.

Mr. Nixon went to Paris in February 1972. Mr. Pompidou made an official visit to the United States in February and March, 1970, and the two met again in the "Adlon" in December, 1971, when they talked mainly about international monetary problems.

Britain and Iceland Open 'Cold War' Talks

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 3 (Reuters)—Iceland and Britain began talks here today aimed at working out a temporary agreement to prevent their eight-month-old "cold war" from escalating into confrontation.

The discussions are scheduled to last two days and there were indications that both sides were hopeful that some interim arrangement could be reached.

## An Arrest Warrant for Vesco Issued in Grand Jury Probe

NEW YORK, May 3 (Reuters)—A federal judge issued a warrant today for the arrest of financier Robert L. Vesco, who contributed \$200,000 to President Nixon's re-election campaign, although the money was later returned.

The warrant was issued for his failure to appear before a federal grand jury here.

The grand jury is attempting to determine whether Mr. Vesco, who had been chairman of the troubled Investors Overseas Services, made secret contributions to the Nixon re-election campaign in exchange for special favors from the government.

Investigation of Mr. Vesco's financial and political activities

has been going on for 18 months. However, recent developments in the Watergate bugging case have once again focused attention on his activities.

The grand jury is also believed to be investigating allegations that Mr. Vesco and other defendants in a Securities and Exchange Commission case may have defrauded four IOS mutual funds of \$234 million.

The arrest warrant apparently was issued at the request of the U.S. Attorney's office here, because of Mr. Vesco's alleged refusal to accept a subpoena to testify served on him in Nassau, Bahamas, a few days ago.

The grand jury's present whereabouts are not known.

## GOP Sabotage Held Design To Get McGovern Nominated

(Continued from Page 1)

about an opponent along with occasional efforts to obtain advance copies of speeches, travel schedules and the like.

The Justice Department's fraud unit is known to be investigating the Republican espionage activities for possible violations of federal law.

Inexplicable Incidents

The primary espionage target throughout late 1971 and in early 1972, investigators said, was Sen. Muskie, whose campaign was repeatedly jarred by inexplicable incidents—such as the disappearance of vital polling data, the misrouting of the candidate's personal plane, and the anonymous "Canuck" letter in the New Hampshire primary that accused Sen. Muskie of casting ethnic slurs on French Canadians.

"We do have evidence that there was infiltration of the Muskie campaign and that many documents were stolen or photographed," an investigator said.

He specifically cited a private staff letter to Sen. Muskie, calling on him to stage hearings on a proposed tax bill in California because it would get him "favorable publicity."

The letter, the investigator said, was stolen by an espionage agent and sent to an official in the Republican re-election headquarters, who then sent it on to a Washington columnist. When a column about the letter was published a few days later, the source said, an embarrassed Sen. Muskie canceled the proposed hearing.

Private Meeting

In a private meeting with a group of Republican congressmen a little more than a month ago, Mr. Haldeman was reported to have acknowledged being personally responsible for organizing a political intelligence operation in 1972. He was quoted as saying, however, that the project had involved no illegal activities.

The New York Times has quoted government investigators as saying that they had evidence that Mr. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, Mr. Nixon's chief domestic adviser, who also resigned Monday along with John M. Mitchell, a former attorney general, conspired with at least three other officials to arrange a cover-up story to obstruct a federal investigation into the full ramifications of the Watergate break-in. (The story appeared in Thursday's International Herald Tribune.)

Mr. Mitchell issued the following statement yesterday: "A story appearing in [The] New York Times alleging that I conspired with H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and John Dean to obstruct justice in the Watergate case is absolutely false and without factual foundation."

John W. Dean 3d, whose resignation was requested and accepted on Monday, was the President's counsel.

Prosecutor Visited

Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman today visited the principal Watergate prosecutor, Earl J. Silbert. They had asked to talk to Mr. Silbert at the time of their resignations, on Monday. Both men have denied any wrongdoing.

Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman also began giving testimony to the grand jury today. Their lawyer, John J. Wilson, said the two men "have no fear of being convicted" if they are indicted. He said they would not claim protection against self-incrimination.

Investigators, cautioning that their inquiry was far from complete, provided the following account of how the Republican espionage and sabotage operation developed:

Officials around the President, believed to have been led by Mr. Haldeman, began to become concerned about the election situation in early 1971. At some point, Mr. Haldeman decided that a well-planned and well-financed espionage campaign was needed to insure the nomination of the weakest Democratic candidate.

By that time, Herbert W. Kalmback, the President's personal attorney, who was a chief campaign fund-raiser, was beginning to collect cash that later would be set aside for the espionage operation.

The "Plumbers"

In June, 1971, when The New York Times began publishing the secret Pentagon papers on the history of the Vietnam war, a White House group, called the "plumbers," was assigned to discover what had leaked the papers available to the press.

E. Howard Hunt Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy, two leading members of the eventual Watergate team, were assigned to the operation. Hunt, a former agent for the Central Intelligence Agency, is known to have begun researching the background of potential Democratic presidential candidates and recruiting a number of former colleagues and associates.

Libya Bars U.S. Aide; Passport Not in Arabic

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Libya has refused to allow an American diplomat to enter the country because his passport was not in the Arabic language, the State Department said yesterday.

Press officer Charles W. Bray 3d said the Libyan government denied entry to John E. Countryman, an "economic commercial officer." Mr. Bray said the incident took place in the last few days.

for his political operation working with the "plumbers" because their stop leaks of information coordinated his politics with Charles W. Countryman, a House special counsel chief political operation.

At the same time, Chaplin, a Haldeman who was then Mr. appointments secretary touch with Mr. Kay arrange for payments to H. Segretti, a former classmate who was a direct espionage agent.

Over the next 10 Mr. Segretti made many known contacts in his to recruit fellow info agents and establish an organized network of agents. Investigators

mined that many of the substantial cash payments Mr. Kalmback. On apparently paid to Mr. Segretti.

Continued Recr

By early 1972, both Hunt had been residing in Republican re-election, where they can recruit fellow saboteurs with a string of info obstructionists who were specific campaign to investigators said. One

tion was in Florida, where based anti-Castro groups involved in the state's

In early February, Liddy went to Mr. meeting with Mr. Segretti. Mr. Segretti was arranged by Strachan, another Hald who helped direct the operations in the field.

Mr. Haldeman, worth Mr. Strachan and Mr. Liddy, were to control the operation until the May

Afterward, Hunt both began to direct Mr. Segretti's movement. Mr. Strachan reduce monitoring role.

The merging of the Liddy operation with the Haldeman-Chaplin operation was a key factor in the overall operation, investigators

Picked Up Sites

As the campaign progressed in 1972, hundreds of sites were added to election committee's heavy infiltration of the campaign began, using young persons.

At least 30, and possibly more, were recruited by the re-election committee to act as various Democratic headquarters and offices. Their initial was Sen. M

infiltrate the car the other Democrats I by asking the leading

for the election. S. H. Humphrey of Minn. Sen. Henry M. Jackson

investigators. The aim would be much damage as possible other leading candidate improve the position McGovern.

The Times's source Republicans believed biggest triumph car Florida primary in M was won by Gov. Wallace of Alabama.

A few days before a flyer was distributed the state on Muskie accusing both Sen. H

Sen. Jackson of activity. The flyer h traced to the re-elect the sources said, all aspect of the inquiry going on.

Egyptian to Visit

CAIRO, May 3 Hafez Ismail, Presi Sadat's national sec will visit Paris next talks with French le Middle East crisis.

Visited Moscow, London and Bonn ear but his trip to Pa postponed because of French elections.

WEATI

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ANKARA... 17 83  
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## 1 a.m. on a Sunday Klein's Weeks of Agony, Leaving to Leave U.S. Post

By Sanford J. Ungar

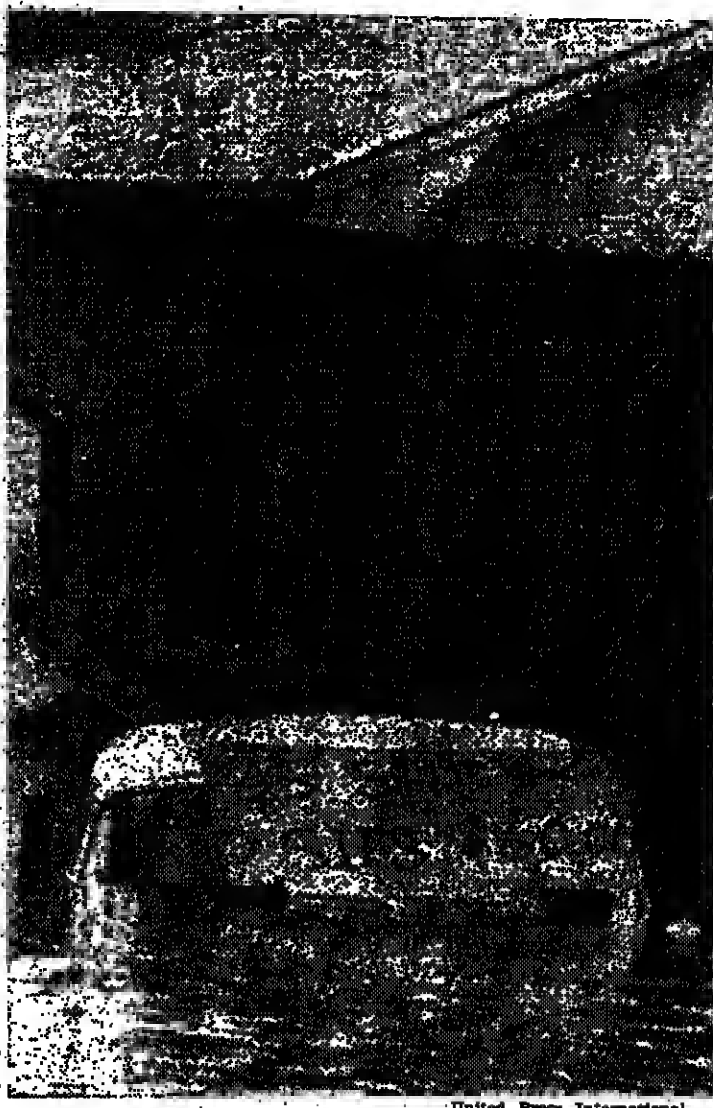
TON, May 3 (WP).—The real agony of the week began at 1 o'clock in the morning, April 15. Henry returned to his suburban McLean, Va., after spending Saturday at the annual White House Correspondents' Association in the Washington area.

He joined at home by Attorney General Henry Kissinger, who was in the Criminal Division, U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, and Earl Silbert, principal assistant attorney general of the Watergate case.

Henry listened to the three other attorneys out what they had to say. He had no personal interviews during the week. He thought of the White House as a campaign office. He was shocked.

The first information, that the investigation was possible criminal conduct in which he had personal and professional relationships during his time in the Nixon administration, was given to him in an interview yesterday.

He told Mr. Klein that he was not permitted to negotiate about a job with anyone who has business pending before the Justice Department—and nearly every major law firm does, directly or indirectly.



FLUD DRIVE—The recent heavy flooding in the Fredericton, N.B., Canada, area has produced a few bargains, in addition to the many problems. One car owner offered his half-submerged vehicle for sale... but the new buyer, if any, had better brush up on his swimming first.

## Hunt's Testimony on Burglary To Be Sent to Ellsberg Judge

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Grand jury testimony by E. Howard Hunt Jr. about an alleged burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist was ordered sent to the presiding judge in the Pentagon papers trial today.

The action was ordered by Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica in Washington after Judge William Matthew Byrne Jr. in Los Angeles, demanded that the government tell him anything Hunt had said about the alleged burglary.

Hunt, serving a jail term on a conspiracy conviction in last year's Watergate wiretapping, testified before the Watergate grand jury yesterday.

During a brief hearing, prosecutors told Judge Sirica that Hunt had testified about the burglary. Judge Sirica ordered that relevant portions of the grand jury minutes be forwarded to Judge Byrne.

In addition, the judge ordered the government to tell him whether the telephones of newspaper reporters were wiretapped in connection with the Pentagon papers investigation.

The Washington Post quoted sources yesterday as saying Hunt and his fellow conspirator, G. Gordon Liddy, had supervised the wiretapping of at least two New York Times reporters.

The judge said that the Chief Watergate prosecutor, Earl J. Silbert, has refused to tell the judge the source who first informed Mr. Silbert that Hunt and Liddy allegedly burglarized the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Justice Department sources said yesterday that they were so startled when federal investigators obtained information about the burglary on April 15 that they brought it to the attention of the President before transmitting the information to Judge Byrne.

Once Mr. Nixon heard about it, the sources said, he decided without hesitation to let the decision to the West Coast a confidential memo on the subject from Mr. Silbert, the chief Watergate prosecutor, to Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen, chief of the Justice Department's Criminal Division.

That decision was made by Mr. Petersen and then Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, despite a check of the Justice Department's files, which reportedly showed that the burglary was not used to contribute to the prosecution of Mr. Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr.

The two men are charged with espionage, conspiracy and theft of government property in connection with the disclosure of the Pentagon papers.

The fact that the President was consulted—and that it apparently took several days to

Suspected U.K. Smallpox  
MANCHESTER, England, May 3 (Reuters).—A five-year-old Pakistani boy was admitted to a hospital here today as a smallpox suspect—the second such case in a week. A six-year-old Pakistani girl, also a suspect, is in the same hospital.

Everything Safe  
There was no question what they were after, Dr. Cohen said. After the police were here for just a few minutes, they said, "Holy cow, who do you take care of?"

The thieves were unsuccessful because, Dr. Cohen said, he had filed his records on Mr. Kennedy under a non-English pseudonym.

There was no question what they were after, Dr. Cohen said. He added that he immediately phoned Mr. Kennedy's secretary, Evelyn Lincoln, to let her know what had happened and to tell her "everything was safe."

Several days later, according to the doctor, thieves attempted to gain entry to the office of Dr. Janet Travell, who was treating Mr. Kennedy's back.

The thief or thieves broke through the first door of Dr. Travell's office in another part of the city but could not break open a second door. Dr. Travell also reported the incident to

## Cost of Going to U.S. Colleges Will Rise Sharply This Fall

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT).—The cost of sending a son or daughter to college will rise sharply again next fall, as it has each fall for the last decade, and campus administrators are warning parents and students to expect the price of higher education to continue climbing in the years ahead.

At homes that are just now receiving the letters of acceptance for next year's freshmen, or re-

registration letters for returning students, many parents are capable of paying their way these days," William Inlandfeldt, dean of admissions at Northwestern University, said as he discussed the \$180 tuition increase there.

"We're working on a smaller and smaller pool of those able to pay, and I don't know how long we can sustain that."

Some officials interpret the decline in the percentage of college-age youths in college today as a sign that colleges have already begun to price themselves out of the American dream.

Fewer Can Pay  
"With the rising cost of tuition, fewer and fewer people are capable of paying their way these days," William Inlandfeldt, dean of admissions at Northwestern University, said as he discussed the \$180 tuition increase there.

Like many other administrators, Mr. Inlandfeldt noted that the price squeeze falls hardest on the middle class. He expressed the widely held fear that student bodies may become polarized between the well-to-do, who can afford to pay, and the poor, who qualify for scholarships.

The U.S. Office of Education has estimated that the average cost of a year at a private college starting next fall, including tuition, board and room but nothing else, will be \$3,281, a 7 percent increase over this year. Even without the extra \$500 or so that books, clothing, transportation and spending money can add up to, this represents an increase of more than 90 percent over the yearly cost 10 years ago.

The Ivy League and other large East Coast colleges lead the way in high prices among the private schools. Columbia University has advised its students to expect a total of \$5,450 in costs next year, and Harvard suggests \$5,400. Bennington College, in Vermont, also gives \$5,400 as the overall cost of a year there.

A year at a public college, the Office of Education estimated, will average \$1,492, a 5 percent increase over this year. Additional costs, including student fees, which tend to be charged separately from tuition, room and board at public institutions, will put this figure close to \$2,000.

These increases, which far exceed the rise in general price levels during the same period, will continue as long as the cost of running a college continues to climb, according to the men and women who set college prices. And costs show no sign of decreasing.

The Jewish leaders reportedly gave Mr. Kissinger fact sheets about the cases of 42 imprisoned Soviet Jews and about more than 100 Jewish families who have experienced unusual difficulty in getting permission to leave.

Gratified, But Worried  
The three Jewish leaders reportedly told Mr. Kissinger Tuesday night that although they welcomed the apparent lifting of the education tax, they were concerned about numerous Jews who have not been allowed to leave, tax or no tax.

In a statement yesterday, the three Jewish leaders said that they "encourage and support" Mr. Nixon's efforts on behalf of Soviet Jews, but "we continue our support" for legislation to withhold U.S. tariff concessions for Russia so long as the Soviet Union does not permit free emigration or takes it unreasonably.

According to the spokesman for the national conference, Mr. Kissinger—who will arrive in Moscow tomorrow—was "sympathetic and understanding." But he repeated to the Jewish leaders that Mr. Nixon believed it necessary to carry out his "word" and get the trade concessions approved by Congress in order to continue improving Soviet-American relations.

The Jewish leaders reportedly gave Mr. Kissinger fact sheets about the cases of 42 imprisoned Soviet Jews and about more than 100 Jewish families who have experienced unusual difficulty in getting permission to leave.

Extortionist Gets  
\$50,000, Eludes  
15 FBI Agents  
ST. LOUIS, May 3 (Reuters).—An extortionist eluded 15 FBI agents ringing a St. Louis hotel and escaped with a \$50,000 ransom after lying up the wife of a local bank president, police reported.

Police here said they were only informed of the ransom demand last night, although FBI agents were brought in within minutes of the demand being made on Monday.

They said that a man arrived at the home of Missouri State Bank president William Dowd on Monday morning, pulled a pistol on his wife and then tied her to a bed.

He took some instant photographs of Mrs. Dowd and left, shortly afterward arriving at Mr. Dowd's bank, where he left the photographs in a briefcase.

He later called Mr. Dowd and told him to take \$50,000 to a nearby hotel if he wanted to see his wife alive again. Mr. Dowd informed the FBI. He was accompanied by 15 agents when he left the money in the hotel basement, as instructed. But the police said, the money disappeared without any arrests being made.



A NEW LIFE—Israel Karp, 68, a "lifer" at Clinton Correctional Facility in northern New York, was released on Wednesday after serving more than 51 years behind bars. He was sentenced to the maximum security prison, then called Dannemora, on a second-degree murder conviction in 1922, when he was only 17. Parole was arranged by State Board of Corrections.

## Many Truckers Are in 'Mob,' Hooded Man Tells Senators

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—Perhaps half of all trucking company dispatchers "are in with the mob," a masked, anonymous witness told the Senate Select Small Business Committee yesterday.

Wearing a blue hood and white gloves, the witness was wheeled into the hearing room in a wheelchair and questioned by Sen. Alan Bible, D. Nev., about hijacking and fencing of stolen goods.

The key man in a hijacking operation is the trucking company dispatcher, said the witness, referred to as "Mr. White." He explained he had spent half of his 48 years in prison for hijacking and safe-cracking.

"The dispatcher knows which drivers need money, which loads are most valuable, where they're going," the witness said.

"Maybe half of the dispatchers are in with the mob. Nine out of ten times, they get the driver hooked," he continued.

Asked who buys the hijacked merchandise, the witness said: "Legit people. Department stores, cut-rate stores."

He said Kennedy Airport in New York is the best place in which to hijack, but Sen. Bible did not pursue that subject.

Also appearing under subpoena before the committee was Ralph Zohar, brother of slain Mafia chief Tommy Eboli. He took the Fifth Amendment 17 times, refusing to answer all questions.

One question was: "Is it true your major occupation is the brokering of stolen goods?"

## New Says Administration Ready Launch a Dialogue With Press

ODDLAWN, Md., May 3 (WP).—Vice-President Agnew last night said the administration is prepared to open a dialogue with the press, hinting that he and the administration least partly at fault for had relations with the media. He did not apologize for the content of my earlier criticism, new said. "But I freely admit that it could have been less abusive."

Agnew asked the press to respect his opinions and for an end to the hostility between him and the media. He led for an "intelligent discussion of the differences" between the administration and the press, adding, "The administration is prepared to participate in such discussion."

The Vice-President, who did not mention the Watergate or President Nixon in his remarks, said that he would be to criticize the press with "delicacy and restraint," led that he was sure his remarks last night would be bly received by networks and newspapers."

Agnew made the comments in a speech to the Mary- res Club, an organization consisting mostly of Baltimore public relations officers. The club presented the sident with their man-of-the-year award.

## Report to Steal Medical File F. Kennedy Reported

By Stephen Isaacs

ORE, May 3 (WP).—Apparently attempted to steal records pertaining to Kennedy in July, 1960, was nominated for it was reported yesterday.

One of his doctors fully entered, and it siked, the doctor said, a double-door system attempted entry several of the office of a

glaries came to light ke of news that two figures employed by House are alleged to en into the office of inist of Daniel Ells- endant in the Pen- case.

erson or persons broke office of Dr. Eugene J. he was treating Mr. for Addison's disease (ortical deficiency) 13 Dr. Cohen said.

ce was then, and is the heavily patrolled House building on Street in New York. en said he discovered morning that his files rifled. Many of them about his office and ning reception areas. gained through a at faced on a balcony. en reported the ei-

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WILMART	Fabrics	25
MAPPIN & WEBB	Watchmaker, Jewels, Goldsmith	1
TEGLA	Jewelry, Cultural Purse	2
MELLERIO	Jeweler, Goldsmith	9
EMILIO PUCCI	Boutique	4
LARSEN	Tailor, Shirt-maker	346

OPEN SATURDAY

**Bought at Amsterdam Airport**

**Roamer Vanguard Automatic 315**  
US \$34.00\*

**Parker Fountain Pen 75**  
US \$23.00\*

You'd think the cheapest place to buy this Parker Pen 75 would be in the U.S. And you'd probably also expect the cheapest Roamer Vanguard Automatic 315 watch, like the one shown, to be found in Switzerland. Not true.

These two items are cheaper at Amsterdam Airport. In fact all our tax-and-duty-free items are cheaper than at any other airport. Anywhere in the world.

Now that's some claim. And we're prepared to back it up. With a refund. If you can buy the same item cheaper at any other airport tax-free shop, and prove it, we'll take it back and refund the purchase price.

But low prices is only one reason to come to Amsterdam Airport. In fact all our tax-and-duty-free items are cheaper than at any other airport. Anywhere in the world.

Another reason is our wide selection of goods: the world's largest. Twenty-five shops offer you over 8800 items. And everything is conveniently located in one concentrated area. You have to see it to believe it!

So come see Amsterdam; it's full of surprises. Then come see us.

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## The World Won't Wait

It is curious, in the midst of the jarring dissonances evoked by Watergate, to hear a note of harmony emerge from Washington. President Nixon and Chancellor Willy Brandt issued a statement backing, in effect, the spirit of the "Atlantic charter" proposals put forward by Henry A. Kissinger last week, and Mr. Brandt spoke warmly of the "constructive dialogue" between the United States and the new Europe—with Mr. Nixon as the American spokesman.

This follows the conciliatory attitude of Leonid I. Brezhnev, secretary-general of the Soviet Communist party, in that May Day period which has so often in the past provided the occasion for defiance of the West. Both show that events are on the move in the world, and that President Nixon remains an important figure in progressing from détente to cooperation around the world.

That fact cannot be decisive in determining the American public's reaction to the implications of the Watergate affair. These have moved beyond the old scandals of President Grant's administration, and those of President Harding, into the realm of genuine constitutional conflict. They more closely resemble the confrontation between President Andrew Johnson and Congress over Southern reconstruction (in which Johnson narrowly escaped ouster by impeachment) or the position of President Hayes following the

"disputed election" of 1876. Mr. Nixon's role, as well as his conduct, as President has been challenged.

What the international situation—in Europe, in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia—demands is not that the challenge be sidestepped, but that it be met. Watergate must be explored and its boundaries of responsibility defined as swiftly as possible. Whatever happens will constitute a burden for Mr. Nixon and for the presidency; the extent of that burden must be marked out as clearly as possible, as soon as possible, so that its effect upon both the standing and the actions of the United States in the world community can be known and corrected. Events abroad are not going to pause while America takes stock.

While the game of historic parallels and contrasts is inevitably played in this time of domestic crisis, it might be well to recur to that chill autumn of 1962, when American ships ringed Cuba and the world came as close to nuclear devastation as at any time since Hiroshima and Nagasaki were laid waste. The world has moved far since those tense days. But it is, after all, little more than a decade ago that President Kennedy confronted Premier Khrushchev, a shorter period than between the euphoria of 1945 and the terrible fears of 1962. The world can move very rapidly, for good or ill, and it will not wait on Watergate.

## Clouds Over Argentina

Six weeks after the first round of elections designed to return the country peacefully to democratic rule, Argentina continues to be wracked by explosive divisions and urban terrorism that will make effective civilian government extremely difficult. The murder of the former chief of the armed forces by the Trotskyist People's Revolutionary Army is merely the latest in a long series of incidents certain to cause trouble for Hector J. Campora, the Peronist who will become president on May 25.

Relations between Mr. Campora and the military leaders have been badly strained, both by his obedience to former President Juan Peron and by his promise of a "wide and generous" amnesty for "political prisoners," a pledge the armed forces say has encouraged an upsurge of violence. After the murder this week of Adm. Hermes Quijada, however, Mr. Campora acceded to President Lanusse's request that he return from Madrid, where he had been getting advice from Mr. Peron about his administration.

Mr. Campora and Mr. Peron also tried to assuage the military chiefs by rejecting a call for formation of an armed "popular militia" to guard the new government and by ousting the leader of the Peronist youth movement who suggested it. But Mr. Campora is painfully aware that his authority over the disparate elements that make up the Peronist coalition is sharply limited. Not even all the guerrilla groups that pay lip service to Peronism have acceded to his demand for a truce in terrorism.

It would be difficult for Mr. Peron himself to lead a coalition that embraces both the revolutionary left and the fascist right. The prognosis cannot be favorable for Mr. Campora, who appears unable to curb the urban terrorists and who has already aroused deep skepticism in the armed forces. Given the uncertainties, plus the virulent anti-Americanism of the Peronists, Secretary of State Rogers would be well advised to skip Buenos Aires on his forthcoming trip to Latin America.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Changes in Moscow

The political changes in Moscow have the look of a compromise. They come just after an important meeting of the Central Committee concerned largely with foreign policy. It is known that Mr. Brezhnev has had to face internal opposition to his rapprochement with the United States and West Germany. He has been criticized for putting trade before ideology and risking the security of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe by pursuing détente with too much enthusiasm. He has staked a great deal on gaining rapid help for the Soviet economy from Western technology, but the Western response has been slower than he hoped and he may therefore have been under greater pressure recently. German relations are also particularly sensitive in Moscow—Mr. Khrushchev fell just as he was mending fences with Bonn. The new Politburo both counters and accommodates these pressures.

The question is whether the Soviet Union can have the best of both worlds—détente and technology without internal changes. The shape of the new Politburo suggests that the attempt will be made. For the Western powers the proper response is to avoid pressing too hard for internal changes in the Soviet system. The pressures which already exist are substantial and are not always helped by external reinforcement.

—From the Times (London).

### Views of Watergate

What really matters about the Watergate affair is that America is faced with a crisis of leadership. President Nixon has failed to deal decisively with subordinates who cynically broke the law, and by his fumbling he has failed the American people. Since the start of the sorry business Mr. Nixon has lagged far behind events. When he reluctantly accepted the truth he did nothing to discover how far the rot had gone among his White House staff.

His excuse that he was too busy with foreign affairs to mind the store has won

him few admirers, at home or abroad. Having accepted responsibility he refuses to take the blame. Mr. Nixon has let down his great office—badly. But is the office perhaps too big for any, except a giant? Mr. Nixon's blunders over Watergate have revealed his shortcomings as a leader. They have also demonstrated the folly of weakening democratic control over the executive for the sake of "efficiency."

—From the Daily Express (London).

Watergate means a grave internal crisis in the United States which infects a large portion of public life. At the very moment Henry Kissinger makes an idealistic appeal to restructure and revitalize the Atlantic partnership, Watergate may produce negative repercussions on the relations between America and Europe, because the political and moral authority of the President and part of his entourage has been badly damaged. This is regrettable because the content of Kissinger's message still deserves to be taken seriously.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

Mr. Nixon's authority has been shaken to its roots by the shocking and almost unbelievable Watergate scandal. His own behavior as this crisis mounted has been such as increasing to undermine faith not only in his own competence but also, however hesitatingly, in his own integrity.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Kissinger-Tho Talks

North Vietnamese sources are reported as saying that Le Duc Tho would not make the long voyage from Hanoi to Paris unless the United States is prepared to restart demining operations in the Gulf of Tonkin and resume economic aid talks it broke off. The White House, moreover, should show greater concern about cease-fire violations committed by Saigon.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

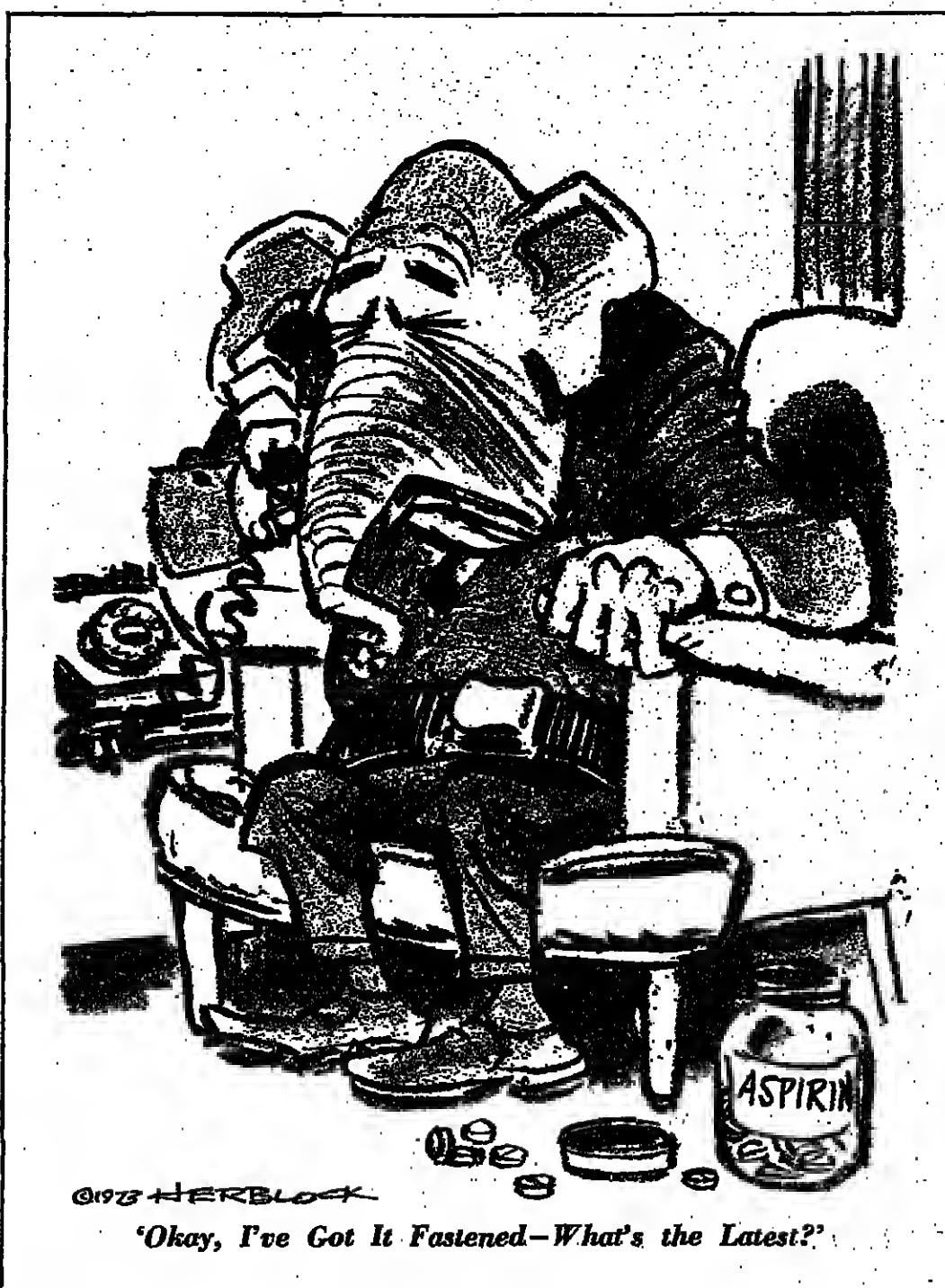
May 4, 1898

NEW YORK—A telegram from Hong Kong says that the American flag is flying over Manila. President McKinley has received official advice from Commodore Dewey of the surrender of the town. A feeling of pity is felt for the Spaniards today, and the idea is that the Cape Verde fleet is rushing to its fate. Arrangements have been made to meet it wherever the scouting ships may discover it. As China and Japan have delayed making declarations of neutrality, some experts in international law hold that the United States may still obtain coal in Eastern ports.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 4, 1923

PARIS—What can be more wonderful than the fact that if the secret of the means of disrupting the atoms of the hydrogen contained in a pint of water could be known and utilized, the force thus liberated would be sufficient to propel the ship Mauretania all the way across the Atlantic at highest speed and back again? And it is acknowledged that if this means were known, the careless or malicious employment of it might cause the disruption of all the hydrogen in nature and thus the total destruction of the earth and all that thereon is.



## Brezhnev Tightens His Grip

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—Four years ago, Kremlinologists speculated about how long he could last. Two years ago they wrote him off as a bumbling mediocrity. But Leonid I. Brezhnev overcame both adverse prognostications and real political adversaries. Today he is the undisputed leader of the Soviet Union, and his reputation improves almost weekly.

Brezhnev's transformation from cautious, apparently slow-witted apparition to innovative statesman and tough party fighter no doubt will puzzle historians for years to come. On the morning after important changes in the ruling Soviet Politburo confirmed his ascendancy, it can only be recorded that the transformation seems entirely real.

Obviously, those who wrote him off underestimated the political skills of this portly man with the distinctive heavy brows. But just as obviously, Brezhnev has grown in office. He now shows a self-confidence—almost a panache—which was nowhere in evidence a few years ago.

### Change in Directions

Moreover, he has led the Soviet Union in radically new directions, especially in its relations with the Western powers. These changes all seem based on the principal achievement of the Brezhnev era—the attainment of real strategic parity with the West.

Under Brezhnev's leadership, the Soviet image of West Germany has turned upside down, from dangerous, revanchist power to cooperative western partner. Confrontation with the West has been superseded by a creative policy of détente. The "leading imperialist power," the United States, has lost its fangs and taken on a whole series of appealing new attributes—in official Soviet perceptions.

The Soviet military has agreed to limitations on armaments with the United States. In conjunction with this, the politicians have accepted the idea that the Soviet Union will always be vulnerable—by the terms of the first SALT treaty—to foreign attack. They have also begun to accept substantial dependence on capitalist sources of supply for food and technology.

Every one of these changes represents, it seems, an important alteration of traditional Soviet attitudes. And Brezhnev apparently deserves principal credit for them all.

But the image of Brezhnev's triumph is flawed. Despite his evident resourcefulness and unexpected capabilities, he appears to have done nothing significant to improve the efficiency of Soviet society. Though the country is vastly richer than when Brezhnev and his colleagues seized power in October, 1964, it remains far poorer than its resources and its ambitions would suggest.

The Soviet economy is simply noncompetitive by Western standards. Soviet technology—at least in the applied fields outside of military production—is second-rate, according to foreign experts. Soviet agriculture has failed to feed the country.

It seems significant—at least symbolically—that the Politburo changes announced last week, which strengthen Brezhnev's position, followed a plenum of the Communist party Central Committee devoted entirely to foreign policy. This has been Brezhnev's strong suit.

The innovation that has typified his diplomacy is not evident in any domestic reforms. The rea-

sons for this are a mystery. Perhaps Brezhnev and his colleagues are incapable of making effective changes. Perhaps Brezhnev has been struggling with domestic opponents who have blocked any attempt at change. Perhaps the system itself is so fundamentally flawed that it cannot work efficiently.

Whatever the explanation, Brezhnev and his allies appear to have agreed on a series of long-range schemes which, they may hope, will put things right. They want to buy the best technology in the West to make up for their failure to produce it here. They want to computerize the economy, and to mechanize it. They want to mechanize the farms and give them modern chemical fertilizers.

Whether any of these schemes can work is open to question, but it may be that they are sufficient for Brezhnev and his allies to overcome the complaints of others in the leadership—if there are any—who are disturbed by the domestic situation.

Brezhnev's new strength also does not resolve the questions about the next generation of Soviet leaders. At 66, with a history of heart trouble, Brezhnev can't be expected to stay in power indefinitely. There may be a real generation gap between the senior leadership and the men just below them who will decide ultimately on the future course of Soviet society.

Nevertheless, the important fact for the moment seems to be that Leonid I. Brezhnev has taken firm control of the Soviet regime. This development won't surprise the Americans (most recently a group of senators who spent three and a half hours with Brezhnev last week) who have been increasingly impressed by his energy, charm and forcefulness during the last year.

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## Lend Me Your Ears

By William Safire

He promised, "I will do everything in my power to insure that the guilty are brought to justice and that such abuses are purged from our political processes."

But to his old enemies he fell short of a really satisfying explanation. Live and let live in flaming color, right before the nation's eyes. The reason for his decision had to do with his decision that he would go on being President. Presidents do not grovel; presidents, if they are to continue in authority, pick up the pieces and go on. People cannot live in a city led by "Mayor Culp."

Let's examine the criticism of the President's speech earlier this week:

1. He didn't point the finger of guilt at anybody.

There is an Alice in Wonderland quality to this charge; amendment of the edict of the Queen of Hearts: "Sentence first, verdict afterwards." The same people who jumped all over the President's reference to murderer Charles Manson as guilty before the accused man had been convicted are now disappointed that the President is not actively interfering in the judicial process. Anybody who wants the President to prejudice the case with prejudgments is asking, in effect, for him to obstruct justice—which is what a large part of the case is all about.

2. He didn't grovel enough. Nixon has been on a six-year winning streak, and his opponents feel they are entitled to what the New Republic's John O'Sullivan calls "ferocious satisfaction with the plight of a President whom most of us have always distrusted."

The President, on television, only took off his right arm. Haldeman, and then took off his left arm, Ehrlichman. He praised the people who broke the case and included, loud and clear, "a vigorous free press."

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## Letters

### The Watergate Affair

What a relief it is, after so many irrelevant analyses of the so-called underlying causes of the Watergate bugging affair, to read the comments of Christopher Lydon: "Lots of Money and the Temptations Thereof" (JHT, April 30).

The average American citizen takes for granted the elaborate extravaganzas which surround every presidential election; few ever reflect on the fact that there is just too much money available to finance such an extraordinary political sales promotion, the likes of which cannot be conceived of outside the United States. What would the politicians of the wealthiest nation on earth do, I wonder, if they were forced to seek office in a democratic system which could not cash on the traditional hundreds of thousands of dollars which these men have at their disposal through millionaire contributors, most of whom have vested interests in government?

What has made the Watergate affair and the related political skulduggery of the 1972 campaign possible is excessive campaign finance within a system where, in the name of democracy, no one is obliged to vote. The voter must be coaxed, hoaxed or bludgeoned to the polling booth by whatever means can be devised, and where massive sums of money are available to campaign organizers, it is not surprising that the latter should succumb to the temptation to employ them in financing operations whose cost, because of the high risks involved, would be considered prohibitive in any other country.

B.R. DAWSON.

Paris.

To me and to most people with whom I have discussed the issue the Watergate issue has become a very boring subject. Your valuable space could better be put to other uses. Inflation is the big worry in the minds of most people. This overemphasis of the former issue is like worrying about a crack in the dike while ignoring the fact that some fool has left the flood gates open.

ROSS MAC LEAN.

Madrid.

Could Watergate be the Republican party "Waterloo" in '76? B.I. STEIN.

It has been a fascinating experience watching the Watergate affair unfold, as one has seen the house that Dick built come crumbling down around him. But it should have come as no surprise to the American people that the house was rotten to its foundations.

We elected a charlatan, a public relations creation, to the presidency, who surrounded himself with Haldemans, Ehrlichmans and Beliches, whose sole qualification was loyalty to Nixon. Now they are going, and the man that appointed them must go too. Nixon must be impeached by the House and tried for malfeasance by the Senate, as prescribed by the Constitution. For even if he

was not aware of what was done by his underlings, he ed them and be has the ultimate responsibility WILLIAM ROBT Paris.

I hear increasing French scandals with an unkind a tion that President Nixon not have been blind to t genius machinations of h intimate associates. Even was, I am asked, how c tual a president so willing choice of staff, so slip supervision?

I reply that the Cons gives but four grounds f peachment: treason, bribe crimes and misdemeanors Nixon who fought on the cades; beside Joe McCarthy never commit treason. Tr have heard talk of bring executive clemency in m for silence and there ha rumors of burglary, forge perjury in the conduct f identical affairs but on i of Billy Graham, no adm Agnew or Sinatra, could t such pranks enjoyed t nance of our President for those "high crimes and meors," the Constitution define them. How, then, suspect Mr. Nixon of co in these indefinable tra ons? Should there be li doubts, they will be disp a poignant telecast of sincerity.

Thus the sole possible would be incompetence for apart from considerations health, there is no consti provision. The Nixon i and psychiatric records, Eagleton's and Ellsberg's, he held sacrosanct.

I implore all Americans where to take up the cau defense of our embattled MOUTINS, France.

Because of the theft "Demo's" playboy Art wald (JHT, April 24) he gested that Richard Nixon forfeit last fall's election s come a football coach at home. As we all know Oklahoma had to forfeit s of games last season bec some illegal recruiting s igns by some of the ct staff. Naturally it was al without the knowledge of wald. Fairbanks, who ha gone to Boston, I'm sure Nixon is aware that OK faces much tougher op than did the "Old Blue phant" last fall.

ARTHUR LE

London. I was deeply reassured t Spiro Agnew stand up and c that he had full confide President Nixon's integrity all that is needed is someo will stand up and declar he has confidence in Vic ident Agnew's integrity. If Sinatra is not too busy b in this way put our mi rest.

GORDON CRAN.

Paris.

### Buckley on Trail

William F. Buckley Jr. wrote that President Thiel not be judged too sev for his torture of Vietnamese prisoners because people ly despise traitors of t first and blood over t tensely than foreign sold asserted "the Free Pres fully tortured and execu laborators as recently as ago." He also reflect "there are nations more than others." (JHT, April 24) playing that in Saigon de should not be what it i ed to be elsewhere.

I rarely share Buckle ions, even less his defin "traitors" and "collabo applied to Vietnam, an seeping of the civilizat country (or its lack o never had, however, the doubt about the Unit being a civilized nation, why Watergate appall much. Will Buckley g as to pretend Americ orrats are a bunch of civiliza in order to d own President?

NGUYEN XUAN C Clermont-Ferrand, Fra

### Some Flood

I'm wondering how your readers caught the error in the AP story Jackson, Miss., April 2 Floods in 200 Years 1 Mississippi Rises." The on to say:

"Nearly an inch of r central Mississippi. I amount helped swell i sippi River at Joplin, I Joplin, Mo., is more miles west from the l River; if the Missis rising there, we must b ye" to the State of M R. W. M

Brussels.











**BUSINESS**

**FINANCE**

**Rolls-Royce to Be Sold Publicly at £38 Million**

May 3 (AP-DJ).—Motors Holdings Ltd. is offering to the public for sale in what apparently is the largest share offering in British history, a 100 percent stake in Rolls-Royce Ltd. and its subsidiaries, which went bankrupt in February 1971.

The offer, said the receiver, is being made after a long and arduous process of liquidation of the company's assets.

The offer is being made by a consortium of British and foreign investors, including the British government, which is expected to be the largest owner.

The offer is being made at a price of 38 pence per share, which is equivalent to £38 million.

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**Computerized System Set by Big Banks**

May 3 (AP-DJ).—A consortium of 15 major banks in the United States and Europe has agreed to establish a computerized system for the exchange of information on the movements of money and securities.

The system, which is being developed by a consortium of 15 major banks, is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

The system will allow the banks to exchange information on the movements of money and securities in real time, which will greatly improve the efficiency of the financial system.

**U.S. Dollar**

May 3, 1973	Today	Prev.	Ch.
London	2.4112	2.4093	+0.0019
Paris	48.16	48.20	-0.04
Frankfurt	48.25	48.25	0.00
Geneva	48.25	48.25	0.00
Basel	48.25	48.25	0.00
Brussels	48.25	48.25	0.00
Amsterdam	48.25	48.25	0.00
Stockholm	48.25	48.25	0.00
Copenhagen	48.25	48.25	0.00
Helsinki	48.25	48.25	0.00
Oslo	48.25	48.25	0.00
Stockholm	48.25	48.25	0.00
Copenhagen	48.25	48.25	0.00
Helsinki	48.25	48.25	0.00
Oslo	48.25	48.25	0.00

**Italy Payments Surplus**

ROME, May 3 (Reuters).—Italy recorded a balance of payments surplus of 115 billion lire in February, according to a preliminary report from the Bank of Italy.

The surplus was the result of a combination of factors, including a decline in imports and a rise in exports.

**U.K. Businessmen Ebullient Over Outlook, Survey Says**

LONDON, May 3 (UPI).—British businessmen are predicting a "boom" in the economy in the months ahead, with more confidence now than at any time in the past decade, according to a survey published today.

The survey, which was conducted by the British Chambers of Commerce, found that 60 percent of businessmen expected a rise in output in the next 12 months.

**Japan, Abu Dhabi Approve Gas Deal**

Japan and the Persian Gulf state of Abu Dhabi have approved a \$300-million project for the sale of three million tons of liquefied gas annually for 20 years to Tokyo Electric Power Co. Sellers will be a consortium consisting of British Petroleum, Cile, Francaise des Petroles, Mitsui & Co., and the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co.

The deal is expected to be one of the largest in the history of the liquefied gas trade.

**BP Sales Rise 4% in Quarter**

British Petroleum Co. sales in the first quarter of 1973 were 4 percent above the level for the same period last year, chairman Sir Eric Drake reports. He adds, however, that he does not expect the increase to be maintained throughout the year at so high a rate.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**

**Boeing, Japan Sign Plane Accord**  
Boeing Co. and Civil Transport Development Corp. of Japan have signed a memorandum of understanding on the possibility of developing and producing a commercial jet aircraft. The one-year accord provides for a study of the financial feasibility, joint development and production program of the plane.

**Magnavox Cuts Dividend to 15 Cents**  
Magnavox directors have cut the quarterly dividend to 15 cents a share from 30 cents, payable June 15 to shareholders of record May 21. The company says: "The action was taken in recognition of the fact that the higher dividend is presently disproportionate to Magnavox earnings."

**Ciba Scores Swiss Economy**  
Working conditions for multinational companies in Switzerland have considerably worsened in the past few years, causing Ciba-Geigy's expansion in its home country to remain within narrow limits, Louis von Planta, chairman, says. Labor shortage, a high inflation rate, government curbs on credit

**Plans Other Steps to Curb Inflation**  
The bank also announced that it would take other steps to curb inflation, including a reduction in the discount rate and a tightening of credit.

**Bundesbank Raises Discount Rate to 6%**  
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**Market Rallies Sharply From Steep Early Fall**  
The stock market rebounded today from a spate of selling and prices posted a solid gain on rising turnover on the New York Stock Exchange.

**Company Reports**  
Anderson Clayton  
First Quarter 1973  
Revenue (millions)... 190.5  
Profits (millions)... 5.89  
Per Share... 0.89

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Profits (millions)... 5.89  
Per Share... 0.89

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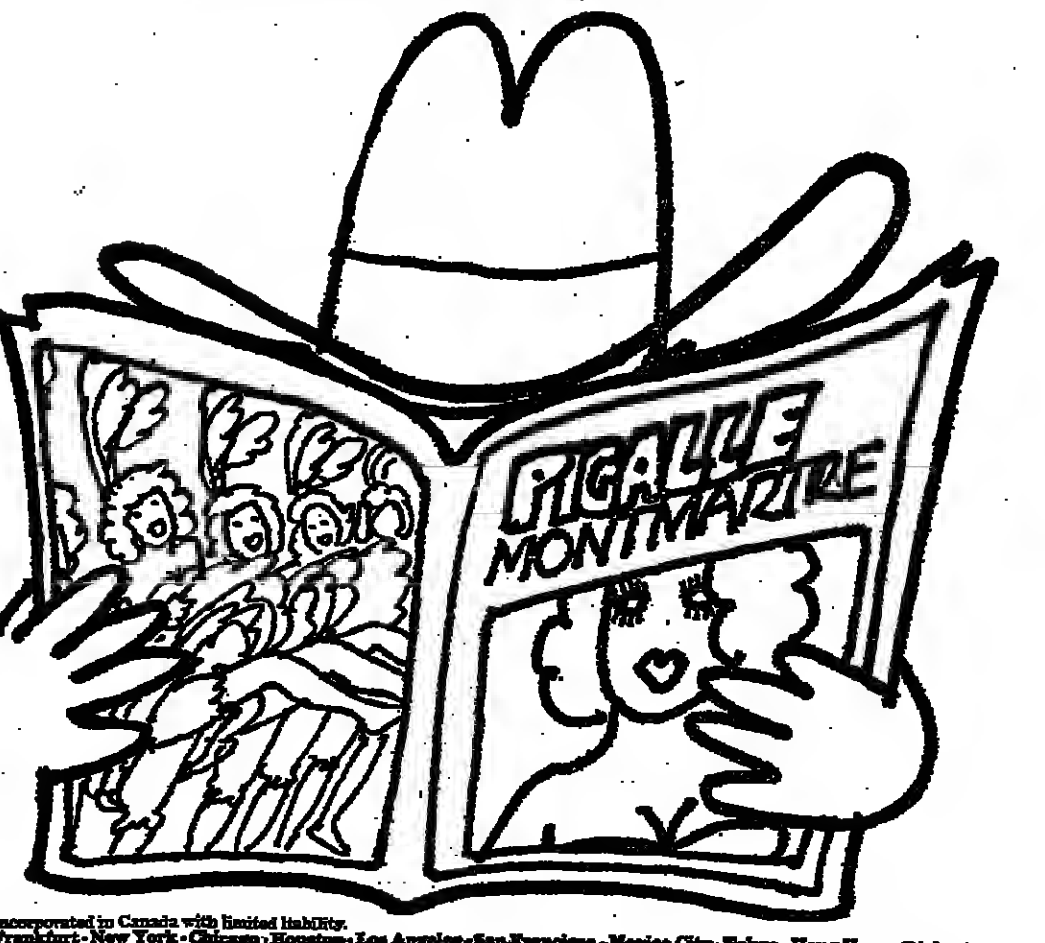
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**Arnold Bernhard  
& Co., Inc.** Dept 13FC  
5 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017  
This subscription will not be assigned







## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

45	10%	9%	10%+	1%	14%	6%	Codeless .10e	12	11	7%	7%	7%	4%	10%	8%	FPA Corp
33	26	35%	35%	1%	20%	12%	Coff M81 .48	13	71	14%	13%	14%	4%	0%	7%	Frank R. 7
27	10%	10	10%+	3%	4%	3	Cohen Hatfield	11	1	3%	3%	3%	3%	12%	8%	Frank Nu.
1	3%	3%	3%	1%	7%	5	Cou In .15e	11	3	5%	5%	5%	12%	10%	Frankm	
14	10%	10	10%+	1%	20%	4%	Coit Intl	8	487	7%	5%	7	1%	20%	14%	Fresnillo

[illegible]

7	4	-	+	16	38	Bern R.	13	17	9	3 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/2	Hous' Oil Ind
3	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2		28 1/2	Eason Oil	30	17	6	20 1/2	30	20 1/2	1 1/2	Howell Ind
12	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	-	10 1/2	Eatin Air	.471	6	11	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	-	Hubeil A. 1.08
12	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2		20	Eastern Co	1	7	2	18	19	19		Hubill E. 1.08
13	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-	11 1/2	Eastm Frpl		6	5	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-	Hub P.O.A. 75
13	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-	4 1/2	Essex Eng		6	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	HudBog L.

4%	Hudson G	ne	5	5	
11%	Huffman	40	8	12	12
1%	Hunt/Hill	25	6	4	4%
1%	Hunk Oil	15	14	61	21%
1%	Hysel Inc		7	30	7%
6%	HysFd	123	1	3	10%

**I**

1%	ICBCorp	42	10	2	16%
1%	Ill World Enc			6	21%

**(Continued on next page)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
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Stock Index		Yest.	Prev.
Amsterdam .....	340.2	341.5	
Brussels .....	166.73	166.87	
Frankfurt .....	141.88	143.18	
London 300 .....	481.2	489.7	
London 300 .....	179.97	184.73	
Milan .....	118.71	117.87	
Paris .....	118.4	118.4	
Sydney .....	337.24	335.78	
Tokyo (n). Closed .....	282.24		
Tokyo (n). Closed .....	283.24		
Zurich .....	109.1	109.1	
(n) New, (o) Old.			

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Sta.	Net	—1973—	Stocks and	Sta.	Net	—1973—	Stocks and
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1972- Stocks and Bonds		P/E		51-100% High Low Last. Chg		Not		1972- Stocks and Bonds		P/E		51-100% High Low Last. Chg		Not	
1972- Stocks and Bonds		P/E		51-100% High Low Last. Chg		Not		1972- Stocks and Bonds		P/E		51-100% High Low Last. Chg		Not	
66	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	13	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
72	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	14	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
72	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	15	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
101	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	16	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	17	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	18	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	19	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	20	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	21	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	22	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	23	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	24	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	25	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	26	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	27	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	28	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	29	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	30	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	31	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	32	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	33	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	34	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	35	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	36	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	37	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	38	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	39	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	40	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	41	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	42	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	43	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	44	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	45	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	46	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	47	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	48	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	49	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	50	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	51	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	52	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	53	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	54	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	55	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	56	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	57	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	58	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	59	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	60	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	61	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	62	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	63	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	64	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	65	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	66	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	67	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	68	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	69	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	70	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	71	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	72	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	73	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	74	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	75	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	76	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	77	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	78	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	79	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	80	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	81	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	82	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	83	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	84	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	85	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	86	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	87	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	88	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	89	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	90	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	91	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	92	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	93	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	94	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	95	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	96	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	97	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	98	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	99	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	100	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	101	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	102	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	103	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	104	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	105	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	106	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	107	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	108	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	109	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50%	110	8	7.5	8	11	8	7.5	8
194	35% PSCo	14.25	225	50%	50%	50%	50								

**For sale — Immediate access:**  
**MANUFACTURING PLANT**  
**50 Km east of Munich**

**Total area: 24.650 sq.m.**  
**Covered area: 3.750 sq.m.**

This plant, constructed in 1969, allows for extension and has all modern facilities, including a powerful air-conditioning system. It would be ideal for precision engineering, the manufacture of machine components or equipment, or of chemical and pharmaceutical products.

and is equipped with  
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maceutical products.







## Wins, 83-67; Leads Series

## S. Team Is Too Fast for Soviet Basketball

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—The United States team, led by Jerry West, defeated the Soviet Union 83-67 in the first game of the World Cup basketball tournament in San Diego Monday night.

The United States team, which was coached by Larry Brown, won the game in the first half, leading 35-20 at the half. The Soviet team, coached by Boris Arkharov, fought back in the second half, but the United States team held on to win.

## Norton Sign Return Bout

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—Joe Frazier, who won the heavyweight title from Muhammad Ali, is expected to return to the ring in a bout with Norton.

Frazier, who is currently out of action, is expected to return to the ring in a bout with Norton, who is currently out of action.

## FIS Proposes Short Season For Cup Skiing

BERN, May 3 (AP)—The Federation Internationale de Ski (FIS) has proposed a short season for the World Cup skiing competition.

The FIS has proposed a short season for the World Cup skiing competition, which would start in December and end in March.

## e Scoreboard

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—The New York Yankees won the first game of the American League Championship Series against the Boston Red Sox.

The Yankees won the game 4-3 in 10 innings, with Steve Carlton pitching a strong game for the Yankees.

## Distance Pro

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## Jump Jockey Dies

NEWCASTLE, England, May 3 (UPI)—A jockey named John Doughty died of a heart attack while riding a horse during a race.

Doughty, who was 35 years old, died of a heart attack while riding a horse during a race.

## ESTATE TO LET, E. EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—The New York Yankees won the third game of the American League Championship Series against the Boston Red Sox.

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## STATE FOR SALE

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San Diego Monday night, made a game of it, briefly in the opening minutes of the second half.

The United States team, which was coached by Larry Brown, won the game in the first half, leading 35-20 at the half. The Soviet team, coached by Boris Arkharov, fought back in the second half, but the United States team held on to win.

## U.S. Women Are Eliminated in Cup Tennis

BAD HOMBURG, West Germany, May 3 (AP)—The United States women's tennis team was eliminated from the World Cup tennis competition here for the women's world team title with a 3-0 victory today.

The United States team, which was coached by Larry Brown, won the game in the first half, leading 35-20 at the half. The Soviet team, coached by Boris Arkharov, fought back in the second half, but the United States team held on to win.

## Major League Leaders

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## WHA Whalers Lead Jets in Final, 2-0

WINNIPEG, May 3 (UPI)—The New England Whalers won the first game of the World Hockey Association (WHA) playoffs against the New York Jets.

The Whalers won the game 2-0 in 20 minutes, with the Jets unable to score.

## Wednesday's Line Scores

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—The New York Yankees won the second game of the American League Championship Series against the Boston Red Sox.

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## BAHAMAS

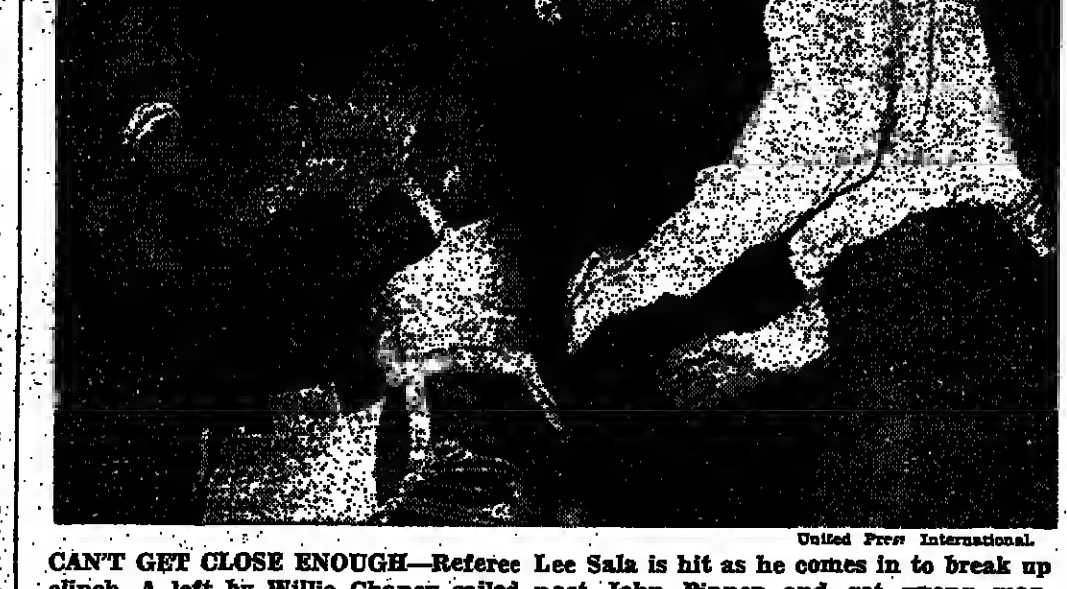
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CHICAGO, May 3 (UPI)—Endurable Wilbur Wood, working with two days rest for the third time this season, pitched a six-hitter for his third consecutive shutout, and his fifth straight victory as the Chicago White Sox downed the Baltimore Orioles 4-0, last night.

The triumph extended the Chicago winning streak to six games and was his 10th victory in the last 11 games.

## White Sox Wood Wins Without Rest

Wood, a knuckleballer who has started eight of the 17 White Sox games, won for the sixth time this year against two defeats and extended his string of scoreless innings to 26. He walked two and struck out three.

Pat Kelly, the league's leading hitter who went 1-for-2 to boost his average to .487, gave Wood enough offense when he opened the game with a triple and scored on Carlos May's sacrifice fly.

## Pirates' Oliver Hits 2 Homers In Rout of Giants

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 (UPI)—Al Oliver drove in six runs with a grand slam and a two-run homer and Milt May added a three-run blast today to lead the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 6-1 rout of the San Francisco Giants.

Oliver also had a pair of singles and scored three runs. His six runs batted in gave him 21 for the season.

## Field for Kentucky Derby

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (UPI)—The probable field for Saturday's 99th running of the \$125,000 added Kentucky Derby in post position order:

## American-Owned Horse Defeats Odds-on Choice in English Classic

NEWMARKET, England, May 3 (UPI)—American-owned Mystere won the odds-on favorite today to win the 1,000 Guineas, first classic of the English horse-racing season.

Mystere, owned by George J. Mitchell, won by a margin of 1 1/2 lengths.

## Burke Quits as Chief Of Yankees Operation

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—Michael Burke, the man who induced the Columbia Broadcasting System to buy the Yankees in 1954 and then sell them to the present owners, has resigned his role in the operation of the club.

Burke, who has been in charge of the day-to-day operation of the Yankees, did not give any reasons for his decision, but it was apparent that he was leaving the club.

## PERSONNEL WANTED

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—The New York Yankees won the eighth game of the American League Championship Series against the Boston Red Sox.

The Yankees won the game 1-0 in 10 innings, with Steve Carlton pitching a strong game for the Yankees.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—The New York Yankees won the ninth game of the American League Championship Series against the Boston Red Sox.

The Yankees won the game 3-2 in 10 innings, with Steve Carlton pitching a strong game for the Yankees.

## SALLY MILLS

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—The New York Yankees won the tenth game of the American League Championship Series against the Boston Red Sox.

The Yankees won the game 2-1 in 10 innings, with Steve Carlton pitching a strong game for the Yankees.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

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